This is a New Nut for Students of International Law to Crack-A Learnes Discussion of the Question by Prof. Westinhe-A Bedy Uncarthed Near Windsor Castle Which to faid to He That of King Edward Vs.

LONDON, April 8.—Although the British policy in the Far East has been officialy announce Parliament, it is by no means clear what will be the extent or the effect of the dismember of the Chinese Empire. Despite the rapid march of events during the past winter in Asia, there is little doubt that the United States will have time to settle all the details of her secount with Spain and the Cubans and still be in season to take an active part, if necessary, in the final settlement of the Far Eastern question But just now the phase of the situation which cannot fail to interest all who seek to keep pace with the modern develspment of intercourse and relationship between natic is is the appearance of a new principle or a new status in international law. This is the separation or the distinction which international law now recognizes between sovereignty and occupation. Port Arthur is now nominally Chinese, but its government is Russian. The Rontgen rays of diplomacy would scarcely be able to detect the shadowy remains of Chinese sovereignty in the Liao-tung peninsula, but diplomacy declares that they still exist and thereby diplomacy commits itself to a new de-

On first thought most well-posted persons will be inclined to affirm that there are several wellknown instances of recognized tawful occupation without sovereignty-England in Egypt, for example. But British occupation of Egypt is neither lawful nor recognized under international law. The difference may seem to be a hair-splitting distinction, but not so in the estimation of the exponnders of international law who have made a study of the new situation in the East. They regard the matter as one of great practical impartance, and their discussion of the subject soon commands the earnest attention of any student of the great events which are marking a new epoch in history. Prof. Westlake, who is perhaps the most emi

nent English authority upon international law. has just published in the Times an important article upon this subject which is attracting wide attention. It is better that I quote some of his language than to attempt to paraphrase his points: "The concessions of China of Kino Chou to Germany and Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia for terms of years," writes Prof. Westlake, "have not been drawn out of the pigeouholes in which familiar international precedents are stored. They belong to a new development, which may perhaps be dated from the attempts made in 1878 to divorce occupation from dominion in Hosnia and Cyprus, but which may be first clearly traced in the arrangements between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the British East Africa Company, and between England and the Congo State. He would be a bold man who would say as yet what will be the effect in all respects of a terminable concession of the right to occupy, if it should be-

come a recognized institution of international law. It may have to be moulded by other means than discussion, and it may perish in the moulding, for statesmen may come to think that the ambiguity of the situation is a high price to pay for the veil which it is meant to throw over a transfer of dominion. But since we are now face to face with these terminable concessions it is not too soon to prepare ourselves for the complications which may arise by seeking what light we can upon them. In doing so it will be well to speak of the grantor and grantee States rather than lessor and lessee, because the analogy of the situation to a lease of property will be found to be a point on which questions

The cardinal alternative on which we re quire to be satisfied is whether, on the one hand, the conceded territory remains, during the tern of the concession, a part of the dominions of the grantor State, in other words, under its soversignty, subject to certain rights conceded to the grantee State, or whether, on the other hand, the dominion or sovereignty is alienated, subject to a stipulation for its return to the grantor State on the expiration of the concession. A neutral State commits a breach of its neutrality if it permits the military use of its dominions by a belligerent. Suppose, therefore, that the grantee State becomes a balligerent the grantor State being neutral or desiring to be so. If the conceded territory is part of the dominions of the former, that State may make military use of it without involving its grantor in the consequences of a breach of neutrality, still part of the dominions of the latter. In that case it will be of no use for the grantor State to plead the treaty by which, whether under the name of a lease or under any other name, it con ceded to the other State the right to determine the use to be made of the territory.

"It was indeed formerly held that a third power did not forfeit its neutrality by furnishing the armed succor promised to an ally by a previous treaty, but it is now agreed that participation in a war against your neighbor, like any other act injurious to him, is not excused by your having beforehand promised some one else to do it. And the reasoning which applies to sending a body of troops must equally apply to permitting the military use of territory. If your territory is administered wrongfully, it is no excuse that you have agreed to allow some one els; to administer it. Hence the importance of the alternative is obvious, and on the ques tion in favor of which branch of it we prononnce in a given case it will be necessary to refer to the intention of the parties, so far as that can be inferred from the circumstances and to any particular expressions which they

may have employed in their treaty. We are informed in the Times of March 30 that, according to the official statement in the Russian press, Port Arthur and Tallenwan with the adjacent territories, 'have been ceded in the usufruct to the imperial Government for a term of twenty-five years,' and that this is an arrangement 'safeguarding the integrity of the sovereign rights of China, and satisfying the essential needs of Russia alike as maritime power and a territorial neighbor.' It may be pretty confidently assumed that usufruct thus mentioned is the well-known one of the Roman and derived systems of law of which it is an essential feature that the interest of the usufructuary is only concurrent with the nuc propriété in other hands, as the interest of a lessee is concurrent with the property of the reversioner. 'Usufruct is the right to enjoy things, of which another has the property, as the proprietor himself might enjoy them, but with the duty of preserving their substance' (Code Napoleon, Art. 578). Therefore the argument from the meaning of usufruct in private law, in favor of the uninterrupted retention of the sovereignty by the granton State, is the same as from the meaning of a lease

in private law. We have some reason to think that that ar sument is overridden in the Congo case by the very object of the concession, and we have seen 4 set at naught in the case of Kiso Chou by the dermae claim that all sovereign rights have on transferred. Military use is no less than in the cases of England and Germany the object of Russia in obtaining the concessions which have been made to her; Indeed, the official communique speaks of their 'satisfying the essential needs of Russia as a maritime power.' But when we are about to draw the same conclusion we are stopped by hearing of the usufruct as 'safeguarding the integrity of the sovereign rights of China.' These utterances are compatible in the case of a protectorate. England can make military use of the territory on the African mainland which has been leased to her in perpetuity by the Sultan of Zansibar. to be administered under his Highness's flag and in his Highness's name, because she controls the foreign relations of Zanzibar by virtue of her protectorate, and can insist on the Sultan's not remaining neutral when it would not suit her that he should remain neutral. So, if and when Russia should hold a protectorate over China, but scarcely till then, it will be possible to satisfy her essential needs as a maritime

power while safeguarding the integrity of China's covereign rights. What chance there may be of her establishing such a projectorate will depend as little on any assurances or conditions which we may get her to give or assent to with relation to Manchuria (where I for one have no objection to her progress, as I admire her civiltaing work in Asia), as her prospects in Turkey depend on the conditions which England and France in 1856 imposed on her with relation to the Black Sec.

" After the effect of these terminable concessions on the neutrality and political relations of the granter State comes their effect on the customs tariff and the most favored nation treat ment which that State may have bound itself to accord to a third power. Euch engagements are not among those of which the burden passes with a territory to the State that may acquire it, being in the nature of servitudes or eassments. like the neutrality of a part of Savoy, which adheres to that district in the bands of France as in those of Sardinia. They are, so to speak, personal engagements of a State which it can no longer execute in a territory that has ceased to form part of its dominions, while the State which has acquired that territory cannot be called on to execute them because ingvas not a party to them. Therefore, from the account of the socalled lease of Kino Chou, for which we are in debted to the Imperial German Gazette, it would follow that the Chinese tariff and equal treat ment with the nations most favored in Chine can no longer be claimed there, while whether the commercial treaties of Germany apply there must depend on whether they are so worded a to apply to all German dominions for the time being. It was contended by the Cologne Gazette as quoted in the Times of Jan. 20, that Kiao Chou has become German territory for the purpose of excluding Chinese commercial reaties, but remains Chinese territory suffi ciently to prevent the application of German commercial treaties independent of their tenor I am unable to adopt or even to understand the argument on which this conclusion was based, but it must be noted as one which may perhaps be used diplomatically, and which at any rate illustrates the obscurity as yet attending these new international relations.

"As regards Port Arthur and Tallenwan, with the adjacent districts included in the leases of them, it must be admitted that the question of the application of existing commer cial treatles presents some difficulty. The sovereignty of China being preserved, the Russian treaties can hardly be thought to apply. But do the Chinese treaties still apply ! It may be said that, if China is internationally responsible for the performance of the duties of neutrality in what continue to be parts of her dominions, she is bound for the same reason to see to the performance of her treaty engage ments in the same places. But it may be answered that there is a distinction. The duties of neutrality are imposed by in ternational law, but the obligation of a treaty depends on its interpretation, and it may be said that a commercial treaty only defines the rules by which a Government shall be guided in its administration, and therefore cannot apply to places which have been withdrawn from its administration, although they continue to be parts of its dominions. And the right of ceding the dominion of a territory, with the consequence of rendering commercial treaties no longer applicable to it, which cannot be ques tioned, may be said to include the lesser right of ceding the administration of a territory with the same consequence. The point is one which the Foreign Office will do well to get cleared up, as well as the far more important point of the terms on which trade with the countries continuing to be administered by China is to pass through the places leased to Russia."

It would, I think, be safe to say that scarcely week goes by in England without the discovery, in some unlikely spot, of human remains. Such finds are common in the very heart of old London, when the builders are busy estroying the old to make way for the new Seldom, however, does such a discovery arouse more than passing interest. As a rule the old saying holds good, and "dead men tell no tales." The nameless remnants of these men and women long since dead are decently reburied, and their secret, if secret they had, is buried with them.

But far different is it with the discovery made this last week in royal Windsor. Here, it is suggested, have been discovered by chance the mortal remains of no less a personage than Ed-ward VI., the boy King of England-

Edward of fair memory the Sixt, In whom with greatness goodness was commixt.

It is an interesting question and full of the fascination which ever belongs to the unproveable. The find was made in the same way s many similar finds have been made. Workmen were excavating for a new station of the Great Western Railroad at Windsor. About 100 yards from the castle walls, fourteen feet or there abouts below the surface and some four fest in the chalk, a lead coffin, of the finest metal and finished workmanship, was brought to light, Every sign of sumptuous sepulture was there The corpse had been incased in three coffins. The outer casing, of oak, was in a crumbling condition, but the brass handles were intact. Within the oaken casing was a poculiarly beautiful leaden coffin, smooth as the top of a diningroom table and of the finest quality. This inclosed a shell, in which the body was found, hidden from view by a quantity of fine sawdust. The corpse was wrapped in a silken embroidered shroud of exquisite texture, and did not crumble to dust when exposed to the air, which would suggest

that the body had been embalmed. Those who saw the body give strangely vary ing accounts. They all agree that the face had neither beard nor mustache, and that the hands and feet were very delicately formed. But while one emphatically says the body was of one who had died in early manhood or in youth, another declares that it was a full-grown man, though, apparently, youthful. It has already been reburied. and antiquarians are endeavoring to move the authorities to take action for its exhumation.

And how is this body to be connected with the long dead young King ! Extraordinary as it may seem, there is really much in support of the theory. Hayward Heylin and others represent the royal invalid, Edward VI., as being, during the latter part of his life, taken out of the hands of his physicians and intrusted to the care of a female quack, whose nostrums hastened his death and led many to a suspicion that poison had been resorted to. When his physicians were at last recalled they declared him "past recovery." Henry VIII. and Lady Jan Seymour, the young King's father and mother, are buried under the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windser, and the vault in which their remains are deposited is in a direct line with and only a stope's throw from where the mysterious coffin was uncarthed. After Edward's death his body, it is said, was con veyed to Windsor that it might be placed near the coffins of his parents. The royal corpse however, never reached the Castle, having, it is alleged upon the highest authority, been stole on the way. Up to the present day what became

of the body has remained a mystery. The spot where this coffin was lying cannot have been disturbed for at least 300 years, a space of time loading back to the period that would coincide with the date of the remarkable disappearance of the King's pedy. Whatever may have been the motives of those who hid the corpse, the locality, which was the resort of thieves and other bad characters, was well suited for the commission of such a crime. And the sumptuous character of the coffins and the shroud, the embalmed corpse, and the fact that trouble was taken to bury it so deeply in the ground, all point to the theory that the dead man had been some one of more than ordinary

It is hardly necessary to say that not all historians agree with the story of the disappear ance of the King's body. Doubtless it is the opinion of many, and the late Privy Purse, Sir Henry Ponsonby, related it as a fact that was

beyond doubt or disputation. According to others, the body remained unburied at Greenwich during Lady Jane Grey's brief rule, and was then taken to Westminster Abbey and buried there "at the head of his grandfather, Henry VII.," where "it resteth under an alter monument of brassgilt, curiously wrought, but without any inscription, though he well deserved it," says Strype, 'The fact that there was no incorpion on this altae is in itself alguillount. According to Miss Strickland, Edward VI. never had any monument erected to his memory, and this, too, is etrange, if men

really knew where his body lay.

J. A. Froude distinctly declares that Edward VI. was buried in Westminster, and in the Pub-lic Record office are full details of the expenses of the "buryall of the late famowse Prince of Memorys, Kynge Edwards, the Syxte," amount ing in modern money to some \$150,000. But although this document tells us with curious detail how William Sommer, the King's fool, received for his gown and coat seven yards of black cloth, how 40 shillings were paid for gift nails for the garnishing of the coffin; bow the Lord Treasures, the Marquis of Winchester, chief mourner, was supplied with a new saddle for 6 shillings 8 pence, while one Thomas Ackworth received 43 pounds and 11 shillings for 3061g yards of black narrow cotton for the hangings of the King's palace of Westminster, and so forth, it does not tell us that "the buryall" actually took place. So perhaps by a strange coincidence, just at the time when Spain, once so proud and mighty, is in danger of ruin, the relies have come to light of the young Protestant English monarch who did more than any British sovereign, except Elizabeth, to break the yokes of Spain and of Rome.

The colliers of South Wales and Monmouthshire do not seem to have profited by the lesson which the recent engineering strike should have enforced upon the labor world at large. There are to-day more than 100,000 men out on strike in these coal fields, and soon there will be more. Of course the logical accompaniment of kindred workmen, tinplaters, ironworkers, &c., being thrown out of employment is already apparent, and ere long must be more miserably conspicu

Unlike the engineers' strike, this South Wales coal strike seems to make no pretence at fighting for a fundamental principle. Trade unionism, with its organization, has as yet established but little foothold in the colliery district. The men have simply struck for higher wages. Spoiling for a fight, they have wantonly rushed into the strike against the wishes and advice of their own leaders. There is no pretence that the masters are the aggressors. The men have chosen their own time and their own battle-ground. There is no special hardship at the present moment, no real or apparent ground for a strike which is as criminal as it is foolish.

Since 1875 the Welsh coal trade has been regulated by the "aliding scale," under which the rate of wages rises and falls automatically in proportion to the price of coal. The system has been worked by a joint committee composed of equal numbers of representatives of the assoclated coal owners and of the colliers in their employ. Periodical audits of the colliery books were taken and the rates of wages were fixed in accordance with the results. Either side could put an end to this agreement by giving six months' notice: and this is what the Welsh colliers did six months ago, and now the system which has given peace and prosperity to South Wales for more than twenty years is at an end. Most of the colliers of to-day are too young to remember the miseries of the last great strike in 1875. As far as one can judge at present, 1898 will give them a severe lesson. They have entered upon a bitter struggle without resources, without leaders, without knowledge, and without cause. Their leaders, men whom they have

countenancing their mad plans. They have no proper organization, no associated funds. They insist upon a minimum wage equivalent to a selling price of coal at 10 shillings a ton, which, as their late leaders acknowledge, is impracicable, as coal is often far below that figure, For the rest they want what is called a 10 per cent. scale; that is to say, wages should rise 10 per cent, for each shilling in the rise of coal free on board at the port of shipment. It was long before the chaotic assembly could fix upon this, proposals varying from 5 to 20 per cent, One delegate only seemed to realize the true position of affairs, observing that, having got into a terrible mess, they would be well advised to get out of it as soon as possible.

trusted for years, and who have done well for

them, they have thrown by the board for not

With the employers things are very different They have invited negotiation all along, and the door is open for it still, but to no avail. They have at least a million dollars in hand for fighting purposes, with another half million available at any moment, not to mention their great private resources. Their union is complete, their confidence in their representatives absolute. The issue of the struggle between such a body and what is practically a restless mob, absolutely devoid of organization, scarcely admits of much doubt. But it is to be feared that the end will not be for some time yet.

UNION MAN KILLED BY A "SCAB." Harned, Who Shot Mim, Said That He Had Been Hounded by Union Stoneworkers.

During a quarrel among striking stoneworkers who gathered last night in John McSherry's saloen at 411 East Thirty-fourth street, John Ryan, 35 years old, a resident of Astoria, L. I. was shot and killed by Benjamin Harned of 133 Eighth street, Long Island City. Harned was arrested and locked up in the East Thirtyofth street police station. Ryan was taken to Rellevue Hospital a few hours later Harned told the police that he had angered

the members of the Stoneworkers' Union by accepting a job on a building in course of erection on the Boulevard, where a strike was in prog-ress. He had been hounded by the members of the union, he said. Ryan was one of the members of the union. Last Friday night, Harned said. Ryan struck him in the face and called him a Ryan struck him in the face and called him a scab. Fearing that the members of the union would do him further bodily injury, he armed himself with a revolver.

"I went into McSherry's saloon about 6 o'clock to-night," he said, "and I had just ordered a drink when six members of the Stoneworkers' Union came in. They began to chide me about taking a striker's job. They called me a zeab and teased me. Finally Ryan, who was in the crowd, started a fake fight, and while it was supposed to be at its height Ryan turned and punched me in the face. Then in self-protection I drew out my revolver and shot him."

McSherry, the owner of the saloon, said that the scale recovered on the addownite and that the

herry, the owner of the saloon, said that McSherry, the owner of the saloon, said that the fight occurred on the sidewalk and that the shooting was done in the street. It was a quarrel between union stoneworkers and non-union men, McSherry said.

Policeman Wilson, who is detailed at the Thirty-fourth street ferry, heard the report of the pistol. Running to the saloon door, he arrested Harned, who was standing in the doorway with a smoking revolver in his hand.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The Women's String Orchestra, under the direction of Carl V. Lachmund, will be heard on Tuesday night at the Mendelssohn Hall. Camilla Urso will be the oloist. The programme will include numbers by Beinhold, Chopin, Kieln, Guiraud, Massenet, Schubert, and Grieg.

The Brooklyn Oratorio Club will sing Got "The Redemption" on Monday evening in the Brook-iya Academy of Music. Waiter Henry Hall will conduct an orchestra of forty-two musicians under Concertmeister Gustav Dannreuther. The solo quartet will be Effie Stewart, Edith Miller, Ion Jacks David Bispham. Incidental hypnas will be sung by the boy choir of St. James's Episcopal Church.

Josef Hofmann will give what is announced as his last recital at Carnegie Hall on next Saturday after soon. He will play the following programmes Focturne, C minor. Preludes, F sharp major, C minor, G major Polonaise, F sharp minor..... .. Chopin Punerailles.
Impromptu
Guitarre
Tannhäuser overture Lines

Henry Holden Huss with David Bispham will give a plane and song recital at 4 o'dlock on Friday after soon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane Quartet will give its final public concert in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme includes Spohr's Solo Quarist, op. 61, Eubinstein's "Spheren" Huste, Sazzini's Gavotte, op. 75, and the plane quintet, op

Maud Morgan's annual harp concert will take place in Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening Miss Morgan will be assisted by choir boys from Grace Church under the direction of J. M. Helfenstein. Harold E'gas, a boy soprano, will be heard at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening. He wik-be assisted by Dora V. Broker and Victor Beigel.

POUNDMASTER AND GOAT DAN LAWLOR'S EXPERIENCE OR

MRS. GERYONE'S DOMAIN.

ount Verson Torn Up by the Resently Beings of a Billygent-Penndmester Lawler Calls He Barry to Bis Atd-A Story in Which Mount Vermen's Stallan Quarter Figures. "More fun than a goat" is a proverb that comes down to us from Harlem. It de-pends upon the goat. The Harlem species may be a joyous diversion, but they're built or a different plan in Mount Vernon. Doubts as to this can be settled by application to Mr. Daniel Lawler, poundmaster to that flour-ishing community. Mr. Lawler had an experience with a goat on Thursday. It was not fun -not for Mr. Lawlor, anyway. How the goat may have regarded it is not known, as that incolligent beant is missing.

Mrs. Maria Gervone owns the gost. The Gervones live in the Italian quarter of Mount Vernon-over on Seventh avenue, near Third street. The goat lived there at such times as it was not inspired by a nomadic spirit. Then it wandered abroad and ate things off clothes lines. This roused the resentment of the populace, which sent representations to the authori-ties that their wardrobes were being devastated by a goat; a very abandoned goat; a most injurious goat; a diabolical and nefarious, sharp-horned, stump-tailed, sag-eared, blacksouled, rapscallion of a goat. Would the authorities kindly exterminate the same! The authorities turned the matter over to Poundnaster Lawlor, who, upon inquiry, settled upon the Gervones' back-yard pet as the culprit. How to effect a capture was another matter.

In his 62 years of life Mr. Lawlor has cap tured many prisoners—geese, cows, dogs of all varieties, which he swung, howling, by the hind legs into his cart with parabolic grace; horses, nules, and once, in the late rebellion, a Con federate corporal; but he has never corralled a roat, and the problem nonplussed him some what. He consulted one Ed Berry, who is a arge, round expressman, with a cart. come of the consultation was that Mr. Lawlor

what. He consulted one Ed Berry, who is a large, round expressman, with a cart. The outcome of the consultation was that Mr. Lawlor and Berry set out in the cart for the Italian quarter. In a vacant lot near the Gervones' house they beheld a goat sporting joyously. It wore's collan.

"An nat's a fine bit av loock Eddy," said the poundmaster. "Catch th' collar an' we'll have him in the cyart in a jest a vision on tail." "Strikes me he looks mighty lively," remarked Berry as the prey walked around on its hind legs and fluished with a sir-toot leap out of pure everflow of animal spirits.

"You're a fine, big man, Eddy Mr. Lawlor." You're a fine, big man, Eddy I'll surround the baste an' do you fail out his neck."

Fastening the eart they climbed the fence and stood in the goat's domain. The goat looked at them and capered some few yards nearer.

"Oon here, Nanny."

At this the goat's playful disposition underwent a sudden change. It came on a geometric line and established a point of contact with Eddy Berry. The rotund expressman rolled upon the ground and monade and grasped his walsteos's about three inches due south of the was disappointed, for the poundmaster testered on the top rail of the high fence like a tip-up on a telegraph wire. In his hour of deadly peril the horitage of man's remote simian ancestry had come back to him, and the handlest beboon in the forests of India could not have achieved the ascent of that fence with a swifter neatness. From this vantage point he addressed alternately his fallen ally, the goat, and any powers that might aid.

"Arr-rye much hurt, Eddy? Scut away, ye felonious divvis! Ow! Av, he but its this fence? I look out, Eddy! He's afther ye!"

As the expressman, who had rolled cautiously, essayed to climb up, cli

with these remarks
"Ye have—thump—be-ewtiful witte wiskers
—punch—like me uncle in Tralec—plunk—
what's dead an gone this mony a year—whack
—rist his sow), but that don't help ye—thump—
this tide. I'll break yer staves in, ye buckin'

what's dead an gone this and y year white which is sovi), but that don't help ye—thimp—this tide. I'll break yer staves in, ye buckin' barrill''

Fiercely did the goat fight, but Mr. Lawlor and his avaistants were slowly dragging it toward the cart, when there arrived Mrs. Maria Gervone. With a shrick as of a lost soul she cast herself upon the animal's flanks and clasped its hind legs in a fremsied embrace, recking nothing of a severé kick in the jaw, thereby acquired. For she realized now what the strangers had come for. They desired her goat, and, sitting upon the fence, had sought to bewitch it with magic acstures and incantations of the Black Art. Failing in this, they had resorted to force. Undoubtedly they sought to steal it under a misapprehension of its value. This she sought to correct. Still clinging, she sobbed:

"No milk! No milk! Il becco, il becco."

Theseo" is Italian for a goat of the gentleman persuasion. In very truth, this which Mr. Lawfor had called "Nanny," was "Billy." It was quite useless to steal him for his milk, and this was what Mrs. Gervone sought to explain. But the poundmaster and his assistant understand Italian even less than they do goats. They continued to pull. Now, to haul along a resisting goat is one thing; to haul along a resisting goat impeded by a resisting woman is quite another. Progress was very slow. The rightful owner of the goat had sounded a far-carrying tocain which roused the nei-haberhood. Out of the cottages came forty Italian women, carrying forty Italian bables, which they plumped down upon the ground. The forty bables sang the Halledujah chorus, and the forty women changed on Poundmaster heeks how one Louis Lambo, an ample Italian of rapid-free huild, who clipped Eddy Berry under the jaw and laid him out, and then treated Mr. Lawlor in like manner. The goat scired the opportunity and Eddy Berry's slowch hat and departed. "Steala my goat. No milk! No milk! Il beco!" and shricked:
"Steals my goat. No milk! No milk! II

and shricked:

"Steals my goat. No milk! No milk! II becoo!"

With what expedition they might the two impounders hastened into their cart and away. They returned with police officials and there were arrests: Louis Lambo. Caroline Faticato. Maria Gervone and Teresina Murianto. Against the sky line upon an adjacent hill danced a hairy wreith and ate the tops from burgeoning bushes. It was the goat—it beco, who gives no milk. The others went to the Court yesterday and the case took the better part of a day.

For the poundmaster Corporation Counsel Marshall appeared and made a profound oration, upholding the dignity of the poundmaster's office and denonancing the goat as an infamous overturner of law and order and the representatives thereof. For the defendants David Hunmade a masterly defence of goats in general and this goat in particular. Had either of the intending impounders shown a badge, he said, the goat would have come along peaceably, despite the aspersions upon his sex in being addressed as "Nanny." One by one the principals were "ntolded. When Tercains Murianto took the chair Mr. Lawlor started up:

"That's the one that assaulted and batteryed me," he cried. "She was the finest lookin' av the lot. That's her. She threw her arms around my neck."

"Did you throw your arms around his neck?" Mr. Hunt asked the witness.

Disdain shome in her eve as she looked at the poundmaster and shook her head vigorously:

"Too 'eld, too old," she said emphatically.

"You didn't do it?" said the lawyer,

"I gotta younga man," observed Teresina, showing a set of very white teets. Then—it is deplorable to record—she added: "Magrodia' le!"

That means "skinny devit," but Mr. Lawlor dossn't understand Italian. The three women

deplorable to record—she added: "Magro diav'lot"

That means "skinny devil," but Mr. Lawlor doesn't understand Italian. The three women were disoharged. Lambo had to pay a \$10 fine. After the case was over the poundmaster tried to make Mrs. Maria Gervone understand that he would get her goat sooner or later, and she would have to pay \$2.50 pound fee, but she miy replied that she bad paid for the goat once, and feelingly mentioned the matter of a stiletto for him who should seek to steal "il becco" for a ransom. There is a company of militia in Mount Vernon and Mr. Lawlor will take legal advice as to the possibility of calling them out to aid in his peak hunt. Mean time the goat roams the fields of the Italian quarter and grownful on the fruit of the clothesline.

NOYER OF LEGAL STREET.

The new act of the Legislature requiring the egistration of all attorneys in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals does not take effect until the lat day of September next. It exacts the making of an affidavit by all practitioners of the law, present and future, stat-ing when and where the affiant was admitted to ractice. So far as persons who are now members of the bar are concerned, this affidavit must be made before Jan. 1, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the statute prohibits any one from practicing law in this State without having taken the oath or affirmation thus prescribed. It has been suggested that the oath cannot properly be required, in view of the provision of the State Constitution that no other oath than that prescribed therein shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust. In the wellknown sivil service case of Rogers vs. Common Council of Buffalo (123 N. Y. Reports, page 173), however, Judge Peckham expressed the opinion that the Constitutional prohibition was intended to prevent the requirement of oaths and other tests of a religious character such as were formerly exacted by acts of Parliament in England. On the other hand, in the Palen case (74 Hun's Reports, page 289), which arose in the Third Judicial Department, the General Term, speaking through Mr. Justice Herrick, held that the Excise Commissioners' oath re-quired by the act of 1890 was unconstitutional. That was an oath to the effect that the officer was not interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The affidavit to be made by attorneys is rather to be regarded as proof of a past fact than as a test oath. Even under the existing rules for admission to the bar the applicant must prove certain facts by his own affidavit.

The New York Indians of the Seneca, Cayuga, Tonowands, Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis tribes have won an important victory in the suit which was finally decided in their favor and against the National Government by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last. In 1838 these tribes owned a reservation at Green Bay, Wis., about 500,000 acres in extent, upon which some of the Indiana then resided. In that year they transferred this reservation to the United States by a treaty under which they were to receive in exchange therefor nearly two millions of acres of land situated in what was then known as the Indian Territory, out now included within the boundaries of the State of Kansas. The Wisconsin lands were sold by the National Government. The New York Indians never occupied the new reservation west of the Mississippi, and finally. n 1859, the United States declared it to be a part of the public domain and sold that also. This was done upon the claim that the New York Indians had forfelted their rights by neglecting to perform certain conditions of the treaty of 1838. Their demand for indemnity has been presecuted for many years before Congress and the various executive departments, argely through the energy and persistence of Judge George Barker of the Eighth Judicial District of this State, who has long been counsel for the Seneca tribe. They failed in the Court of Claims, but the decision of that tribunal has now been reversed and the Indians have been declared entitled to receive about one and quarter millions of dollars in the place and stead of their lost reservation. Mr. Joseph H. Choate argued the case in their behalf in the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinon was written by Mr. Justice Brown, Justice Harian, Brewer, and the Chief Justice dissent

The question whether a racing blevele cught to be classed among the necessaries of an infant has just been passed upon by the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Ridley sitting as a divisional court of appeal in the High Court of Justice. A young man of nineeen, serving as an apprentice to a scientific instrument maker at Lelcester for 21 shillings a week, was sued for the balance due on a racing bioycle which he had purchased for 212 105 The plaintiff was a cycle manufacturing company. The defendant pleaded infancy.
It appeared on the trial that he had won several acing prizes with the wheel, but that he also used it occasionally on the road, and that a road sleycie would have cost a little more. County Court Judge of Leicester decided upon the facts of the case that the wheel was a neces sary, and therefore rendered judgment against the purchaser, notwithstanding that he was under age. His action in so doing was sustained by the Queen's Bench Division, Lord Chief Justice Russell saying that it could not be held as matter of law under the circumstances that the bicycle was not a necessary. He added, however, that cases might easily be put which would call for such a ruling as matter of law; as, for example, if a lad working in a factory were to order diamond studs worth ten or twen ty pounds sterling, or were to buy a horse to

In a suit to prevent the maintenance of a small-pox hospital on the ground that it is a nuisance to the neighboring residents of the small Yorkshire town in which it is attuated, Mr. Justice Romer, sitting as an equity Judge, lately heard a good deal of interesting medical testinony in regard to the manner in which smallnox may be conveyed from the patients in such an institution. The complainant's witnesses were generally of the opinion that the disease could be transmitted through the air to some extent, outside the precincts of the hospital. One witness, however, the Government Health Officer at Hastings, limited the likelihood of outsiders being reached by small-pox to such perons as came within 600 feet. This theory of aeriai convection, as it is called, was rejected by the medical men testifying in defence of th Vorkshire hospital, who expressed great confi dence that wherever all the facts of a case of small-pox could be ascertained it would appear that the malady was due either to direct or medi ate contagion-that is, contact with the patient himself or with a person who had seen the patient. Mr. Justice Romer refused to adjudge the hospital to be a nuisance, but did not ex pressly determine whether the theory of aerial convection is or is not correct.

The Surrogate of Eric county, the Hon Louis W. Marcus of Buffalo, was recently asked to deny probate to a will because the testatrix was a believer in spiritualism, or, as he calls it in his opinion, spiritism. In over ruling the objection to the instrument on this ground he said: "The will of one who believe in spiritism is not on that account void, no is it evidence of mental unsoundness." The learned Surrogate is certainly right in holding that a belief in spiritualism is not of itself sufficient to demonstrate any derangement of the mind. The late John W. Edmonds, a distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court, whose legal capacity and mental clearness in the ad ministration of the law were never questioned was an ardent Spiritualist. In his opinion in the case to which we have referred Surrogate Marcus adds that in order to void a will on account of a belief in spiritualism it must be shown that the will was the offspring of such belief. But is he correct in thus assuming that a will may be rejected simply because it was induced by so-called spiritualistic influences Most there not be some other element involved, such as evidence of fraud, deception, or the liket

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department has rewho are empowered by statute to employ an attorney and counsel when the business of the village or board requires, may lawfully retain counsel to appear before committees of the Legislature and the Governor in relation to any law or laws pertaining to the village, and pay such counsel a reasonable compensation for the services rendered at Albany under such employment. In the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Herrick calls attention to the practice which has grown up in all the large cities of the State of sending a representative of the law department to Albany to look after matters of local legislation affecting the municipality, and he sees no reason why a rimilar course may not be pursued by a village. Plattsburg was the particular village affected by the decision, and the amount of the lawyers bills was less than \$250. CLARENDON MALL ON STREET

The Vep Floor Burned Cut and the Low-Old Clarendon Hall, at 114-116 East Thirtreath street, was considerably damaged last evening by fire. The top floor of the building was partitioned off into lodge rooms, and it was in one of these that the fire originated. There had been a meeting of a labor organization in the room in the afternoon, and it is thought that a cigar or cigarette stump thrown said some drapery by a careless smoker caused the fire.

The flames had gained considerable headway pefore the fire was discovered. George Lock hart, a bartender in the saloon in the basement smelled smoke about 6 o'slock, and, investigat ing, found that it was coming from the top floor. ockhart ran to the quarters of Truck S, a few Lockhart ran to the quarters of Truck 8, a few of cors away, and gave a still alarm. A regular alarm was turned in soon afterward by the firemen. Twenty minutes later a second alarm was turned in. Vent holes were cut in the roof by the firemen, and through these the flances shot the Areat crowd gathered about, and to people it seemed as if the building was dodined. Hard work by the firemen, however, prevented the fire from spreading. When they had conquered the flames the top floor was entirely burned out, the roof was destroyed, and the lower portion of the building was badly damaged by water.

lower portion of the building was badly damaged by water.

Behind the barroom, in the basement of the building, is a concert hall, where a variety performance is given nightly, above that is the large ballroom, which takes in the entire second and third floors. After the fire there was about a foot of water on the ballroom floor. The insurance patrolimen attacked the food with brooms and statted the water downstairs. For an hour the high front atoop resembled a terraced cateract as the water flowed into the street. The concert room was but little damaged, but its stage was soaked and the scenery and the costumes of the performers in the dressing rooms were ruined. The total damage was placed at \$4,000,

DIVERSIONS AT BADCLIFFE. tuste and Acting for the Entertainment of the

Girl Studente. CAMBRIDGE, April 16.—Last night at Rad-cliffe the Mandolin Club gave a concert. It was assisted by the Glee Club. Miss Mabel Daniels sang a solo from "The Serenade," as arranged by Josephine Sherwood, the leader of the Glee Club. By request Miss Sherwood sang

Radeliffe's topical song, "The Only Man," This afternoon a play by François Coppée was given at the Idler Club. The parts were taken by Mrs. Gillmore, Miss Delano, Miss Folsom, and Miss Merrill. Various club meet ings have been going on during the week. Last Saturday the German Club entertained its friends very pleasantly. The play "Wenn Frauen Weinen" was presented. It was a great success. Every effort was made to se-rure the German atmosphere, and the girls acce-their part with much skill. The cast was: Chambly ... Delphine ... Albert von

Celta Gould, '99
Edith Gay, '99
Edith Hareau, '99
Alice Bigelow, '98
Martha Vincent, special Jean Mardolin Club played and Miss Bertha
Drew and Miss Josenbine Sherwood sang German songs. The patronesses were Mrs. Agassiz,
Miss Irwin, Miss Coes, and Miss Farley. The officers of the club are Miss Beatrice Habn, '98, President; Miss Lewett, '98, Treasurer. Especial
praise is due to Miss Annette Fiske, who was
stage manager.
On Thursday of last week the Rev. Mr.
Crothers spoke in the auditorium on "The Appreciation of Poetry."
The evening reception of the Scientific Club
will take place at Raccliffe on May 5. On
May 6 the German Club is to give a musicale
and dance at the Newtowns Club house in
North Cambridge.

WHERE'S THE WINDWARD? Lieut, Armitage, Who is to Turn Her Over to Mr. Peary, Not Anxious About Her.

Some concern is beginning to be felt over the auxiliary steam yacht Windward, which Mr. Alfred Harmsworth turned over to Mr. Peary for use on his next polar expedition. The Wind ward sailed from the Thames on March 11 for this port. Lieut. Armitage of the royal navy, who has been commissioned to turn the ship over to Mr. Peary upon her arrival here, and who is stopping at the Holland House, said last night that he did not as yet feel concerned about her. He expects that she will be sighted by Monday or Tuesday.

Mrs. Mathews Not Murder Coroner's Physician Donlin made an autopay yesterday on the body of Julia Mathews of 19 Hancock street, who was found dead in her room early on Thursday morning. The police room early on Thursday morning. The police, thinking the woman might have met with foul play, arrested Patrick Mathews, the husband of the dead woman, and Joseph Poso, who were in the apartments when she died. They were held without ball pending the autopay. Dr. Donlin found that the woman died from natural causes.

981 Austrian Poles Going to Canada. HALIPAN, April 16.-The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Bulgaria sailed from Hamburg for this port on April 10 with 931 Galicians. These Austrian Poles are nearly all bound for the Canadian Northwest. More than half of them are children.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINISTURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY. ... 5 19 | Sun sets.. 6 41 | Moon rises. 8 25 High Wates—This Dat.

Sandy Hook, 4 53 | Gov.Isl'd, 5 95 | Holl Gate., 7 18

Applyed-SATURDAY, April 16.

ABBIVED OUT.

5s Auguste Victoria, from New York, at Hamburg. Ss Taurie, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS Ra New York, from Bouthampton for New York, 8s St. Louis, from Bouthampton for New York, St. La Normandle, from Havre for New York, St. Bouthwark, from Antwerp for New York, St. Bovic, from Liverpool for New York, Es Fuerst Bismarck, from Cherbourg for New York.

Ss Chattahoochee, from Savannah for New York OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-Morrow rintdad, Bermuda..... Sail Tuesday, April 19. Lahn, Bremen 700 A M requels, Charleston Sail Wednesday, April 90. Kensington, Autwerp. Seneca, Havana..... Panama, Havana..... Allianca, Colon...... Algonquin, Charleston

Powhatan Liv

A Navarre

Dus To-Day. Monday, April 18 London
Liverpool
La Gusyra
Havana
New Orleans
Onleans
Galveston

Hohawk. Savannah Due Wednesday, April 20. Due Thursday, April 2 Fuerat Blamarok..... ridus, April 22.

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TORK.

THIS WEEK RONDON. we will show 5,000 solid manchester, bolts of the finest Vorkshire Made Woolens in LERDS, RUDDERSFIELD,

BLACK BLUE EXCLUSIVELY.

Wire-woven Serges, \$30 to '\$40 Value,

BRISTOL, TORQUAY. ROCHDALK \$15.00. WOOLWICH,

SUITS TO MEASURE, \$15.00

Silk lined throughout, cut by the best artists that money can produce and made in our own workshops.

GUARANTEED VALUE, \$30 to \$40.

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Furniture for the city home. Furniture for the country cottage. Furniture for the seaside villa,

White, Blue and Pink Enamelled and Decorated Suites, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chevals, Bookcases, &c.

Together with complete suites of Birdseye Maple, Birch, Oak, Mahogany and Bamboo Maple Furniture, from \$20 to \$350 per suite. Over 300 patterns to select from.

English Brass Bedsteads, in over 70 patterns, from \$15 to \$350. White Enamelled Iron Bedsteads, with

brass trimmings, \$5 up. 75 patterns Twin Bedroom sets, in all woods, including Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Chevals, and Washstands

to match. R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

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MARRIED

CLAPP-VAILLANT .- At the residence of Mrs. George B. Clapp, 185 Commonwealth av., Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Horton of Boston, Aftee V. Clapp to George W. Vaillant.

BARRY. -On Friday, April 15, at his residence, 502 9d st., Brooklyn, William Barry. Funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Carroll st. and 6th av., on Sunday, April 17, at 2 P. M. sharp. HALL -At Rome, Italy, on Friday, April 7, Pauline

Baites Hall, beloved wife of Thomas M. Hall and daughter of Fernando and Elizabeth Baltes. Notice of funeral hereafter, MARRINGTON. -On Friday, April 15, after a short litness, Mary, widow of John Harrington and mother of James and the Rev. John J. Harrington. Funeral Monday, April 18, from Transfiguration

Church at 10:80 A. M. EUGHES. -- On Friday, April 15, after a brief illness, at St. Johns, Quebec, Canada, Brian G., in the 16th year of his age, eldest son of Brian G, and Josephine Hughes of New York.

Remains will arrive Monday morning and will be conveyed to All Saints' Church, 129th st. and Madison av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:80 A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Inter-

ment in Calvary. BUMPSHEES. -On Friday, April 15, George Hop pin Humphreys, M. D., in the 64th year of his age, Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 29 Hast 47th st., on Monday, April 18, at 10:86

LEGNAUD.—On April 16, George W. Leonaud, M. D., in the 52d year of his age.

Services will be held on Sunday, April 17, at 2:88 P. M., at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 884 West 57th st. Interment at Newburg.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241 and 243 West 25d at., near 5th av., undertakers, ombalmers, and funeral directors; special attention given to hotel, hospital, steamship, and anburshocal inacrincent funeral partors; marble vaults; interments in all consteries and cremation; always open. Telephone, 14-18th at. Cable, "Undertaker, Haw York."

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Hap-Tlem Railroad: 45 minutes rids from the Grand Central Depot. Omce, 10 East 48d st.

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VESIT DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO.'S CHIE ropody and manicure pariors. Surgeon chiropodi. S. Most skilled and thorough operators in the city. Howes 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 and 12 East 25d at., opposite Madison square Park. Established 1868. SUPERFLUGUS hair permanently removed. No pain. Consultation free. ELECTROLYSIS Co., 6 East Srd st., formerly 25d st.

ABBREAUT of the times are EOCK WOOD'S always artistic photographs. \$6 per dozen. B'way and 40th st. Religious Motices.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE—Sunday, april 5 17, at 11:15 A. M. at Carnegie Music Hall, cornes 57th at and 7th av., in monor of the 400th Annuversary of the Marty dom of Savanarola. Professor Fris Adler will only or an address on the life and work of Savanarola. S PREITI ALIEM -Universal Society, 104 West 28d. S Psychical Sunday services if and a P.M.; Wednesdays, a P. M. Marina strafford, the Inspired medium, wonderful tests, 2c.

Mew Publications.

25°C. EACH." Spoopendike Papers," "Widow 25 Bedott," "Artemus Ward." PRATT, 161 5th etc.